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Reorganizing in Massachusetts.

An attempt is making in Massachusetts to find some new issues and principles upon which the Republican party can be united. and enabled to recover from the disasters of last fall. The Bay State Republicans are greatly bothered by the fact that the young men are inclined to vote the Democratic ticket, and the formation of Young Republican clubs is one of the means relied upon for bracing up Republicanism. Some of the Young Republicans, and some of the Republicans who are not so young as they might be, and yet are not so old that they can't remember when they first held office, united on a declaration of principles not long ago, and proposed a sort of new departure. They built a very pretty set of resolutions, but the harmony of the Republican party doesn't seem to have been increased thereby. The fact is that the Republican party of Massachusetts is not in condition and yet doesn't know what is the matter with itself. With two such utterly useless and ridiculous persons as Mr. Dawes and Mr. Hoan holding the principal offices in its whit, it cannot expect to be in the best strength and discipline; but the claimants for the zuoes of these venerable inefficiencies are so greedy and numerous that war is sure to break out among them. The old campaigners and the young campaigners distrust one another; and the latter think that the party policy as well as the party leadership needs to be spruced up and re fuvenated. "We are split up as a party." said the Hon. WILLIAM E. BARRETT, Speaker of the House of Representatives, at a dinner of the No-folk Club last Saturday, because we are not bringing to the front questions in which the people are interested: because we continue to stand on the Issues that were popular twenty or twenty-five years ago, and are making these old issues paramount. To-day we have no party unity no party ideas, and no party symmetry. After a brief but powerful kick at the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON for allowing Democrats to remain in the Massachusetts Federal offices, Speaker BARRETT proposed this

strictly business like programme: "The dominant spirit of the times is commercial Thin is which affect the prosperity of the individual are what people are the most interested in. We can get son rol of the Government to a full extent by proposing the extension of spade, reciprocity, and commercial re-lations, both on this continent and abroad. When, by sbeyance in the popular mind, and can be trusted to solve them in accordance with Republican doctrine.

the party of living issues."

We have no doubt that Mr. BLAINE is the favorite candidate of the Massachusetts Republicans, but is the Republican party in a position to appeal successfully to business men? The programme of reciprocity is fascinating one, doubtless; but the Republicans have not had the wisdom to urge it. Instead they have been doing all in their power to unsettle and disturb business by trying to pass the Force bill; and Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts has been the most malignant leader of the disturbers. It would be pleasant for the Massachusetts Republicans If they could wipe out the record of the reactionary movement in the Fifty-first Congress and start out anew with an attractive and a clean policy of commercial extension; but the Force bill will not be forgotten, The young Democrats, whose loss the Republicans bewail, cannot be brought back to a party which is reckless enough to attack the freedom of Congress elections and silly enough to how! that it has been defeated by fraud in the South when nearly the whole North has stamped upon it. Business men will be wary about trusting the promises of a party which shows that it cares nothing for the security of business in comparison with fliching the power which it can no longer honestly retalu. The elizir that is to warm up the tottering limbs of Massachusetts Republicans has not yet been found.

Molern Surgery.

The practice of surgery has always been more or less of a science. Even in the earliest times very serious surgical operations were undertaken with success, and some of them are now o'ten wrongly proclaimed as modern in their origin. Ovariotomy was practised by the ancient Hindoos. An eximple of prehistoric trephining may be seen in a skull from Peru at the Museum of Natural Blatory in this city.

The morbid conditions which the surgeon has to combat, are tangible and objective, so that his chiof difficulties have been in the way of skiiful manipulation of instruments. the management of blood vessels, and the proper cleansing of wounds. But there are str.k ng features in the surgical science of the past flity years which mark epochs in its advance, and of which the surgeons of

other centuries could scarcely have dreamed. The first of these was the introduction of amost hesia from chloroform and other, making it possible for patients to undergo operations the very pain of which might under former conditions have caused their death. This has enabled the surgeon to prolong his procedure for Lours if necessary, instead of limiting bimself to the harried seconds and milities which must have seemed an age to the tortured and consclous sufferer. We are now so accustomed to hear of the use of ancesthetics in all operations that it hardly seems conceivable that so few years have elapsed since they were

Another revolution was accomplished by a discovery which has affected both surgery and medicine alike, and that is the parasitie origin of diseases. When it was learned that air and dust and water were everywhere filled with countless millions of invisible gorms, and that some species of these, by b.ing inhaled or swallowed, entered and poisored the blood, producing contagious and infectious fevers; that some were the cause of fermentation, and that putrefaction was absolutely impossible without their presence, it did not take long for the surgeon to investigate their relation to the wounds which he was obliged to make and through which these bacteris might readily find entrance into the system. Never before had he underatrod why erysipelas sometimes appeared in a wound; why blood poisoning would follow some of his operations; why some of his wounds would heal at once by first intention, while others would suppurate for weeks or show no tendency to heal; why telanus or lockjaw was to be expected as

an occasional complication; why hospital gangrene would haunt his wards like a dread phantom that could not be dislodged. How many thousands of lives have been sacrificed through such ignorance? One need but to glance through some medical history, such as that of the War of the Rebellion, to learn what havoc and devastation these in visible and unknown enemies made. Sa-bres, bullets, and cannon balls were trifles compared with them. More than three times as many soldiers fell victims to these impalpable foes during the war as were killed in battle. Fully one-sixth as many as were slain on the field died from surgical germ diseases alone, from the infection of their wounds by the myriads of the air.

Now, the surgeon knows that no atmos phere, whether that of mountain or sea, is absolutely free from putrefactive germs, and that the air of hospital wards and sick rooms is particularly loaded with organic matter of all kinds, and with microbes in abundance From these well-established facts has arisen what is known as the antisentic treatment of wounds. Substances have been found which kill these germs, among the first and best of them carbolic acid; and now we have numberless germ-destroying agents. The modern surgeon gets rid of every microbe upon the surface of the part before operating, by shaving and theroughly washing the skin with antiseptio solutions; every instrument, sponge, suture, and ligature is treated or saturated with them; his own hands and those of his assistants must go through a similar process of disinfection; the operating room is made as germ-proof as possible by causing each nook and corner and wall to be of such material and shape that they may be acrubbed down frequently with bacterioldes; often a spray of antiseptic vapor is played into the air above the wound during the operation: the towels, bandages, and dressings of cotton, lint, and gauze are all made similarly safe. Should he meet with the old and too familiar symptoms, the surgeon knows there must have been some flaw in the preparations. The bacteria still occasionally outwit him; but the centrast between the results of to-day and those of yesterday is marvellous. Aseptic surgery is of such recent origin, however, that there are still many surgeons, generally older men and in the provincial districts, who either have no knowledge of the scientific facts, or who, bound fae: by hereditary prejudices, profess to disbelieve in their truth, and continue to immolate fresh victims year after year upon the altar of their own ignorance.

As regards operative procedures them se ves, anæsthetics, antiseptics, improved methods of checking hemorrhage, and a variety of new instruments have made it pos sible, not only to undertake new operations and perfect old ones, but also to practise conservatism in surgery. Thus amputations are by no means so common as formerly, for limbs are preserved by different operative methods under these new conditions which before it was considered impos sible to save. If there is anything, however, which serves

to distinguish the surgery of this time from that of the past it is its visceral character Then the operator busied himself chiefly with externals: outer tumors, the skin limbs, and the like. Now his most brilliant work is among the organs contained in the cavities of the abdomen, chest, and head. No organ is beyond the reach of his knife. Pelvic organs are extirpated; large abdominal tumors, and such organs as the spleen, the kidney, and the larynx, are often successfully removed. Injuries to the intestine and the stomach are no longer considered as necessarily fatal, for they may be sewed up, parts cut out and the ends approximated, very much like rubber hose. They ere beginning to cut tubercles out of the ungs, and tumors are removed from regions n most dangerous proximity to the heart the large blood vessels, and the great norves. But most remarkable of all is the very recently developed surgery of the brain and spinal cord. This new departure is wholly owing to the wonderful advance made in the knowledge of the anatomy and the central nervous syste nogy or The surgeon depends upon the nerve spe cialist to localize the morbid process in the brain or spinal cord, and to determine the nature of the disorder, whether hemorrhage, tumor, abscess, or whatever it may be. It is a dangerous region, but the results are sufficiently successful to warrant operations where death is imminent without them. Quite lately operations have been carried out upon the brain it self in peculiar forms of insanity, and in cases of idlocy where the growth of the brain seems to be hampered by too early union of the bones of the skull. In the latter case the design is to remove sufficient bone to allow the brain to grow. As in every novel project or enterprise, time is necessary beore judgment can be passed upon the experiment, so in these operations for insanity and idiocy their actual value cannot be de

performance. It is doubtful if much more can be done to perfect surgery as a science. Methods and technique may be improved, but there seems to be little territory left to explore. There is one direction perhaps in which further chievement is possible. As is well known, the surgeon usually takes away what is disased or defective. The progress should be in the way of substitution. The transplantation of skin, hair, bone, and teeth, and the transfer of blood from one to another have seen accomplished. We must now demand of him now eyes, new limbs, new internaorgans, new hearts, and new brains in the place of those which have become so disordered as to require his supervision and manipulation.

termined for at least ten years from their

For Concurrent Divorce laws.

The association called the National Divorce Reform League has just held its annual meeting at Boston, the place where it origented and it has its headquarters. The reform it now seeks to bring about is uniformity of State legislation as to marrisge and divorce, though it began by seeking to get Congress to go beyond the limtations of the Constitution by passing a Pederal law to override the authority of the States in the premises.

The League looks forward hopefully to the results of the labors of the Commission ppointed by Governor HILL to inquire into the feasibility of securing such concurrent State legislation. By providing for this inquiry New York has taken the lead in the novement, and its own divorce law represents the main features of the reform the Boston agitators are trying to effect. With us adultery is the only ground for full divorce, but in most of the other States marriages may be dissolved because of crueity, wilful desertion, and habitual

drunkenness likewise. Those causes for divorce outside of adultery were, of course, added for the benefit of women more especially, and because of them more wives than husbands seek and obtain the dissolution of their marriages. Very many women in New York go honce to States allowing freer divorce in order to escape from marriages which they find inteler-able, which cannot be legally dissolved

at home. These wives, too, belong, in great part, to social circles which boast of their superiority, where conservatism and conventionalism unquestionably prevail. The Protestant Church which is most rigorous in demanding that adultery alone shall be the cause for divorce is the Episcopal; yet a large number of Episcopalian women in the highest fashionable society of this city have gone to Rhode Island and Delaware especially to get divorced for other causes and afterward they have taken new hus bands. According to the law of their Church, they are now living in adultery and not in holy matrimony; but they do not seem to be troubled on that account and because of it they suffer from no social disabilities. Their example, also, is stimulating other discontented wives in the same circle to follow in their footsteps, so that divorce for any cause allowable by any State is becoming frequent among New York women of wealth and fashion. The Church is powerless to stay its progress. If divorce for any cause whatever receives re-ligious sanction, it will be obtained on grounds that are legal anywhere in the Union. The Boman Catholic law that manriage is indissoluble except by death prevents all good Catholics from seeking divorce by civil means; but Protestantisu by allowing one way of escape from matrimony affords a logical argument for per-

mitting others. At this period, too, a method of Biblical criticism and interpretation is pursued, with the highest theological approval, which justifics this greater latitude. Instead of binding men down to the literal construction o the Bible and treating it as the absolute and unchangeable Word of Gop, this new school commentators apply reason, logic, science, and human philosophy as tests of its authority as rovealed truth. So far as it satisfies these it is true, and only so far. Hence, of course the old reverence for the Scriptures departs ns a mere superstition, and human judgment is left free to make its marriage and divorce laws without regard to the mere let tor of the New Testament. Moreover, even the leaders of the Reformation interpreted the Scriptural law of divorce so as to allow the dissolution of marriage for wilful desertion, and marriage is not included among the sacraments in Protestant Churches.

It appears, therefore, as if this Boston Divorce Reform League were proceeding in opposition to the present tendency of Protestant sentiment and the public sentiment, which demands larger liberty for women Formerly women themselves were strong opponents of divorce. They frowned upon those of their sisters who escaped from matrimonial bonds for any reason whatever; but now their feeling as to the matter has undergone so great a change that divorce obtained for any cause permitted in the Union is countenanced by the society which laye down the laws of fashion for every community. So far from supporting the strict divorce of this State, wherein it has its seat, this society practically demands the freest

divorce which is allowed by any State. Hence the agitation for concurrence of State legislation as to divorce is not likely to succeed in its purpose unless New York lets down the bars with which it surrounds matrimony. In other words, the compromise by which alone such concurrence could be brought about would probably necessitate the relaxation of our divorce law, for New York is as much at one extreme as the States which allow the greatest freedom of divorce are at the other. No concession of the sort will be made by this State, the Roman Catholic influence being too strong, and therefore the movement begun by the Boston League under the leadership of Governor HILL's Commission promises to be fruitless.

A Judicial View of Trousers.

One of the funniest libel suits on record has just been decided by the Court of Appeal in England. In the vast majority of cases this court is the tribunal of last resort under the existing English judicial system to the House of Lords and the Judicial Com-

mittee of the Privy Council. The plaintiff in the case to which we refer is a tailor named BOLANDER, and the defendant is the editor of a trade fournal named the Tailor and World. The alleged libel was published in this paper, and was

"One of the most ridiculous breast pockets we ever saw in our lives was in a coat worn by a young man of the name of Engage who sas with Bocaunes for a shor tima. We had occasion to call at the time, and we well remember asking our old student if he called that a specimen of good tailoring. It was about half way down the breast and quite straight across the fore part, and enough to give a teacher the blues, not to say horrors, and yst friend Bo, is one of the men who talk gitibly about elevating the English tallor. Let him first begin with his own countryman, the Swede. We do not was Swedish 'drummers' to show us how to make coats in this country, nor yet how to elevate coat artists, as we think it is beginning at the wrong end."

The case came on for tital before Sir HENRY HAWKINS, the Judge who has presided over so many celebrated criminal trials, and a special jury. There was no question about the publication of the words of which the plaintiff complained; and the only issue submitted to the jury was whether the language was libelious, and it so, what damages the complainant ought to recover. The evidence introduced in his be half tended to show that the phrase "drummers," used in the article, meant trousers hands—that is to say, tailors who worked at making trousers, and that these tailors were generally beginners in the trade Henco it was argued that the article charged Bolanden with making inferior coats, and thereby injured him in his business, because it gave the public to understand that he employed as coatmakers mere tyros who were only fit to make trousers.

The jury were intelligent enough, however, to find for the defendant, and by the form of their verdict declared that there was no libel. From the judgment rendered upon this verdict the plaintiff appealed, and the appeal came on to be heard before three of the ablest Judges in England—Lord Eshen. the Master of the Rolls, Sir JAMES HANNEN the well-known Probate Judge, and Lord Justice FRY, who is, perhaps, the only Quaker on the bench in England or America.

The counsel for the plaintiff, in arguing the appeal, began with the proposition that the article in the Tailor and World was clearly libelious and prejudicial to the plaintiff; but he had not gone far before he was interrupted by the Master of the Rolls, who "It is too ridioulous. What is the libel? Is it to call a tailor a drummer?"

"Yes," answered the plaintiff's counse "bocause a trousers hand is only a be gipner."

" I do not believe it," answered the Master of the Rolls. "There are hundreds of young men in London who are very particular shout their trousers; if you told them that they were made by beginners, they would go mad. They can see their trousers, you know, and they cannot see their coats.

These observations from the bench rather tended to disconcert the learned gentleman who was endeavoring to support the cause of the plaintiff, who still insisted, however, that the language was libellous, inasmuch as it clearly implied that his client BOLANDER

did not know how to cut a coat. But after he had finished his argument, the Court rendered judgment against him on the appeal without calling upon the cou for the defendant to say anything. The Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of his associates, declared that in a case of this kind, where the words might or might not have an injurious meaning, the question of their true meaning was properly left to the jury, and was not to be decided either by the trial Judge or by the Court of Appeal. The jury having held that the article would not generate hatred, ridicule, or contempt in the mind of any reasonable man toward the plaintiff BOLANDER, the Court could not

and would not interfere with their verdict. No doubt the Court was right in holding that the question of libel or no libel in this amusing case was one for the jury and not for the Judges; but it is to be observed that in the argument the Master of the Rolls had not been able to refrain from expressing a very strong opinion himself on this ques tion which he subsequently declared it was not within his province to determine. When a Judge at the beginning of an argument for the appellant to the effect that a publication against his client is libellous, remarks "It is too ridiculous," there is not much use in saying anything more; especially when the Judge happens to be right.

But the chief interest in this case arises out of the critical remarks of the Master of the Rolls in regard to the young men of fashion of the present day in London. Even in New York, the care which the gilded youth bestow upon their trousers, especially in regard to the proper crease down the leg is something wonderful. Their habits in this respect, however, have not yet become the subject of judicial comment: but doubt less they will be encouraged in the praise worthy habit of caring for their clothes still more than ever when they learn on the authority of one of the most distinguished of living Judges that there are hundreds of young men in London who are so particular about their trousers that if they were told that they were made by beginners they would go mad.

The Colored Philosophers Join In. The colored theologians and philosophers have been aroused to take part in the great religious discussion which is now agitating the whole Christian Church. The last num ber of their quarterly review contains as many as three papers devoted to the examination of the new method of Biblical criticism, and the questions of the immortality of the soul and the authority of revelation. "The Entitative Mussion of Thought" is

the ambitious title of a philosophical discussion by the Rov. J. H. WELCH, a colored preacher of Frankfort, in Kentucky. confess that we cannot always follow this metaphysician down to the depths into which he dives with a confidence so serene; but his conclusion seems to be that, while thought is substantial, it is not material. "The soul and body," he argues, "are substances, but both are not matter. The former is immaterial and the latter material in its nature. Mind is not matter," he proceeds, "neither is matter mind." Answering the question whether thought is an "entitative force." he says that "the very existence of thought indicates a mission or purpose, and the conceded means of promoting this end is force or energy." That may be so; though perhaps his proposition of "the superiority of thought to an idea" needs to be cleared up a little to bring it within the popular comprehension. But the practical application of his laborious attempt to define thought is easily understood. It is that it "thought is nothing more than a mclecular product of the brain," the soul has no existence separate from the body, and there is no personal immortality. Against this conclusion his whole nature revolts; and, refusing to discuss the question with the "materialistic scientists," he declares dogmatically that "thought will remain an entity through time, with a recognized right to existence and identity in eternity." There Brother WELCH stands immovable.

The Rev. Dr. THEOPHILUS GOULD STEWant of Baltimore takes the ground that it is not possible "to believe satisfactorily in the doctrine of the immortality of the soul without the aid of revelation." If we do not accept revelation, he argues, we must rely on "the two voices of intuition and nature to settle the questions of GoD and immor tality; and "experience has shown these two witnesses incapable" of such a settle ment. Therefore without belief in revels tion the soul sinks into atheism and materialism. A man cannot know that he is immortal; he can only believe in his immortality because he believes in the Bible. Destroy faith in revelation and you destroy faith in personal GoD and the life after death That is the argument of the Rev. Dr. STEW-ART, and it seems to be impregnable; but if the Bible is a fallible book, as Prof. Baroos teaches, how can men have faith in it? If it is true only so far as it appeals to the human reason, is not the authority of revelation gone, and is not the decision of the ques tions of Gon and immortality left to the "two voices of intuition and nature," which, according to Dr. STEWART, are incapable of settling them? It will be seen that this ool

ored divine has tackled a great subject. The Roy. PARKER T. SMITH has been occupy ing many pages of the review during the past year with "Researches Into the Spiritua History of Mankind," and in the last num ber he treats of the "several churches." as indicated and described in the record of Genesis. His view is that it is "preposter. ous" to argue that ADAM, EVE, CAIN, and ABEL were "the only persons then living on earth." He holds that they merely represent or typify whole communities and churches, as Israel means the Jewish people. He summarises approvingly the conclusions of Prof. DELITZSCH, the German Biblical critic, that Genesis is "a locend handed down from generation to generation which was the common property of the most cultivated peoples of antiquity;" that the creative days were cycles of time; that the deluge was not universal, but confined to the valley of the Euphrates, and that the recorded ages of the patriarchs designate epochs of autediluvian history, and not the

actual ages of individuals. This learned commentator therefore seems to be in line with Prof BRIGGE; and like him he ridicules the "great bugbear" which men "have been in the habit of scaring up under the name of heresy ", when anything did not accord with their unenlightened judgment." In his opinion, "we live in the most wonderful age that the world has ever known, not excepting the Adamic period." It is a period, he says philosophically, in which "too many wonderful things are transpiring, time is too short, and the age demands too much of us to stop and con tend about nothing, or even trifles."

Thus proceeds the discussion of these great questions among our theologians and philosophers of African descent. They approach it reverently, but without timidity. If their thought is sometimes cloudy, and they get hadly entangled in the meshes of meta physics, it must be remembered that the problems confuse many other minds,

indeed, they are soluble by any human intelligence at all. Very naturally the theo-logical revolution has reached them, and as they are prone to profound philosophy, it is stimulating their minds and provoking them to the most vigorous ratiocination of which they are capable.

First Convert the Women.

The women suffragists of Massachuse have celebrated this week the fortieth anniversary of the first National Woman's Rights Convention. In the long platform in which they exult over the partial removal of the social, industrial, legal, political, and religious disabilities of women in the last forty years, this resolution occurs:

olord. That in every Rtate where there is no express constitutional impediment we advise saffragists to demand full suffrage by legislative enactment, and in all other States to demand statutes conferr municipal and Presidential suffrage on women."

It seems to us that the woman suffragists raste their time in talking to Legislatures. The majority of members of the Legislature will, as a rule, try to do what they think the majority of the voters of the party want done. The majority of voters care nothing about woman suffrage, because the majority of women care nothing about it. There is no use in tackling the Legislature to give women the right to vote until they show that they want to vote. When they manifest that desire there will be no need of demanding woman suffrage from Legislatures; they will bring in woman suffrage on a silver platter, and be very glad of the chance. At present, at least in all the older States, the ppearance before the Legislature of the advocates of woman suffrage is hardly taken seriously. Most of the votes cast in favor of it are either due to politeness or a not particularly refined sense of humor. Parks the Hermit was not, indeed, more earnest than are the woman suffragists; but they will continue to be met with indifference or ridicule until they make more rapid progress in converting women to their views. Missionary work among women, and not appeals to the Legislature, is what is needed. Women will be allowed to vote when they choose. As yet they don't choose.

"We believe," says the Post-Express, "that the Farmers' Alliance has hurt the Democratic party of the South as much as it has hurt the Republican party of the West."

That is one of the most interesting questions of politics just at present. If the view of our Rochester friend is correct, honors are about even between the two parties. But we doubt it.

Governor HILL has never been a boss in the That is true, and it shows that there is not the slightest reason for his holding on as Gov-ernor after his term as Senator has begun, Let the Lieutenant-Governor have his full rights.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT made a speech in Boston the other evening on the advantages which perfect free trade with the United States would confer on Canada. Canada wants free trade, we are assured by a commentator upor Bir RICHARD's discourse. Well, nothing is easier than for Canada to

have free trade with the United States. Let her enter the family, and she will at once come into the enjoyment of all the privileges and benefits which belong to all its members. The step would cost Canada nothing, and it

would do her more good than she can possibly

attain in any other way.

The Binghamton Leader is the first journal of the Empire State to couple again the old invincibles HILL and JONES; HILL for Pres eut in 1892, and Jones for Governor in 1891. Unless HILL and Jones have immensely declined in political strength, and the e ridence is rather that they have grown stronger, they would sweep the State of New York with unprecedented majorities. But perhaps Boswert. P. PLOWER would make a stronger run than

The Star has been uniformly and indescribe-

It has never been half as dull or half as commomplace as young Mayor Mannino's paper, the Albany Argus; yet the Argus lives on, and its owner becomes Mayor of Albany. But what a tremendous difference these facts indicate between Albany and New York

Our esteemed contemporary, the Appeal-Avalanche, urges the "Alliance Democrats" who have secured control of the Tennessee Legis lature to "epact wise laws," and by way of getting to business, stand strong against the proposition that the General Assembly take a recess to enable members to attend the fardi Gras festivities in New Orleans." The General Assembly of Tennessee give up the New Orleans carnival, when the British Parliament never falls to adjourn on Derby Day! Not this year. The farmer begins his daily tell in the night and keeps on into the next night: but the Tennessoe farmer thirsts for the carnival gayety of New Orleans as he thirsts for the water jug. He must see it.

A BAD PROGRAMME FOR SENATOR HTT.

To Stand for President While Senator and Carry the New York Legislature in 1809 From the Albany Express. Mr. Hill took the Senatorably in pursuance of a ca

faily formulated plan, and in deciding on that action he made one of the advoicest political moves of his life, and a large number of some very skilful movements of that nature are credited to him.

By accepting the Senatorship he removed all danger of strife and contention over the effice. At the same time he pleased those who had been opposing him, and that is a mighty good thing to do in politics if no secri-fice is entailed. His opponents were so rejuiced as that determination that they asked for no pleages. To be sure, none would have been given if they had been de manded, but the fact that none were asked left Mr. Hill in precisely the same position he occupied if the Sens-torship had not come to him.

That was as a Presidential candidate. For months no one has donbted that he would seek the nomination in 1892, and now his friends stoutly contend that nothing has occurred since the Lexislature assembled to cause him to change his plans in any particular ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

But it will be asked, flow about the Senatorship! To

that Mr. Hill's friends make answer that the Governo can hold the office of Senator and yet be a Presidenti candidate. Precedent for this is offered in the case of Gen. Garfield. Other instances bearing on the case may be cited. Mr. Cleveland did not resign the office of Governor of New York until he was elected President Gen. Hancock held on to his office of Major-General II he army though he had been nominated for Pres

of the United States.

Mr. Hill's friends believe the vote of New York State will be needed to elect the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and they say he is the only Democrat who can get it. They affect to believe that in the con-test which will be waged the Lagislature will go with the electoral ticket and thereby a Democratic ana-cessor to Mr. Hill will be obtained. The fact that this result has rarely occurred—not even in 1884, when the electoral vote of the State was given to Cleveland—does not discourage Mr. Hill's admirers. They affirm that the Governor has greatly attractioned the party in the State, and il will be easy to repeat last year's victory in the logislative districts.

Free to Talk Business

From the Atlanta Constitution.
WASHINGTON, Jan. S7.—The defeat of Ingalis was resived with general regret here. It means that the Senate has lost its greatest orator, its most picturesque figura and its best drawing card, and a man who po-sessed the triendable and admiration of all newspaper writers, irrespective of party. His loss to them will be great. Every one is now looking forward to the far ch that he will andoubtedly make bet

That's the Talk!

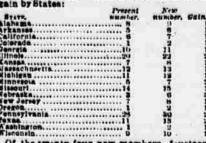
Prom the Atlanta Constitution.

If the Porce bill is passed we want to see every pameeratic State ignore the Chicago Fair, which after il, is a Republican concers.

What the Posts of Baltimere Are Boing. From the Baltimore American. One reason why current poetry is so had just now is that all the writers are working on valentine rhymes. THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Now It Afbets the Representation in Con-gress and the Electoral Vote.

From the Brooklyn Engle. While the Apportionment bill is generally regarded as a compromise, there can be no doubt that it does in usite to several States, including New York. Under its provisions the total membership of the Hones of Representatives after March 4, 1898, will be 856, an incases of 24 over the present number. No State loses a Representative. One member each is gained by thirteen States, two each by four States, and three by one State. This table illustrates the main by States.



Wisconsin.

Of the twenty-four new members, fourten go to the West. Nebraska's quota of three is doubled. Minuscota and Illinois gain two sach. One each is added to California. Colorado. Michigan. Oregon. Washington. and Wisconsin. The South profits by the increase, but not so much as the West. If Miscouri be counted a Southern State, that section gains a total of six seats. Four of these go to Alashama. Arkansas, Georgia, and Aliscouri and the remaining two to Texas. In the Middle States Ponnsylvania gains two and New Jersey one. Massachusetts, with an addition of one, is the only New England State that shows a ghanke.

a change.

These changes will exert an important, though not a decisiva, bearing on the electoral vote. Under the existing apportionment that vote is 401. Under the new bill there will be 444 members in the Electoral College, requiring 298 to elect. The gain in electors by States is as follows:



If in 1892 the States should vote as the States and Territories voted in 1888, the Republicans would have 250 electors to 174 for the Demo-crats, a Republican majority of 78.

More About the Gila's Bite.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET! In a resent number of THE SUN. Mr. Gorman of Harvard University was reported as saying that the bits of a Gila monster was not fatal. My experience leads me to think that the bite is fatal at times, and certainly is often very dangerous. I know of two cases where persons were bit-ten. one of whom died, and the other had a very narrow escape. The first was a young son of Safter Antonio Rodrigues, a Mexican rancher fiving on the San Pedro River in Aricons. whose entire body was swollen terribly and to whom death came within ten minutes after he had been bitten. The other case was that of Mr. Walter Vale, a wealthy cattleman, who lives at the Empire ranch in Arisona. While the bits he received did not result fatally, he had a very narrow escape. Mr. Vale was at his Happy Valley reach when bitten, and fortunately was near the ranch house, where antidotes could be administered. where antidotes could be administered.

Large draughts of whiskys were given at ahort intervals and a small buckkin string was tied around the finger where the animal had caught him. The wound itself was so small as to be accreely perceptible; in fact, was no larger than a pin's point. Mr. Vale was by this time suffering the most exercising pain, and when he arrived at Pantano Station, to which place he had sent a man with a telegram for Dr. Handy of Tueson to come at once by special train, he was sourcely able to sit his horse. The pain was mostly in the back and lower limbs. Mr. Vale was taken to

sit his horse. The pain was mostly in the back and lower limbs. Er. Vale was taken to the Palace hotel in Tucson and was there confined to his room for a week, all the time suffering very much. As soon as able to travel he went to Ban Francisco for treatment by the best surgeons of that city.

The Mexicans claim that the Gila monster subsists almost entirely on a poisonous herb, which in turn is transmitted to its antagonist, and the fact that Mr. Gorman's specimen has no access to this plant may account for its harmlessness. In Arizona, where the monster predominates, its bite is regarded as deadly poison. Dr. Handy of Tucson experimented with one: a chicken placed in the box with it died instantly, and a dog weigning perhaps forty pounds, died in less that one minute.

Troop "E." Fourth United States Cavalry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

A Brooklyn Mechanics' Union. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Will won kindly allow me space to correct a statement which appeared in your issue of last Sunday in regard to the settlement of the trouble between the E. W. Bliss Company and their striking workmen, where your correspondent save: The workmen were to form a med union, the only one of the kind in Brooklyn? For the benefit of whom it may concern ! For the benefit of whom it may concern i would state that there is in Brooklyn a Tool liakers' Protective Union, formed about two years ago, and now numbering seventy-five members, and one month ago a branch lodge was instituted in Newark with twenty-one charter members. The qualifications for membership in this union are that a man must be a good general workman and used to the making of tools for interchangeable work by the methods in use in modern shops.

VINDEX.

A Correction in the Hamilton Case.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: In your editorial of this morning you, in stating that Mr. James O. Green, one of the witnesses whose testimony is relied on as establish the death of Hamilton, "knew Mr. Hamilton well," and had "knows him for years." I am informe that Mr. Green had never seen Mr. Hamilton, to knew him, alive. At the most he could have known him but very slightly. About Mr. Sargent, the other witness.

An Essay on Man.

Prom the Wichita County Democrat.

Nan that is born of woman is small potatoes and few in a hill. He rises up to day and flourishes like a rag-weed, and to-morrow, or the next day, the undertakes hath him. He goeth forth in the morning warbling like a lark, and is knocked out in one round and two see-

pursues him wherever he goeth. The banister of life is full of splinters, and he mideth down with consider-able rapidity. He walketh forth in the bright sunlight orb orone, and meeteth the bank teller with sight draft for \$3.57. He cometh home at eventide and meetsth the wheel-barrow in his path. It riseth up and smitsth him to the

In the midst of life he is in debt, and the tax collecte

earth, and falleth upon him, and runneth one of its legs In the gentle spring time he putieth on his summer

slother and a blizzard striketh him far from home and filleth him with cuse words and rheumatism. In the winter he pattesh on winter trousers and a wasp that abideth excitement. He starteth down into the cellar with an eleander and goeth backward, and the cleander someth after him and sittith upon him. He buyeth a watch dog, and when he correth hom

and besteth his money on the brown mare, and the bay golding with a blaze face winners.
He marrieth a red besded helress with a wart on her

nose, and the next day the parent ancestor goeth under with a fee, arrest, and great liabilities, and cometh home to live with his beloved son-in-law.

> A True Bohemian. From Puck.

Tom Hantemouth. I've always found, Has faults and virtues many Ha'd frealy give you his lest pound, Ur borrow your last penny.

Help yourse'f to get rid of that cough or cold or any sathmatic or throat trouble by using Dr. D. Jayno's Ex-

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

A great ball at Mrs. Astort one of the prettiest and most interesting of weddings, the last and gayest of the combination parties at Mrs. Webb's and Mrs, Twombly's, the Carmencile ball. Mr. Harry Cannon's annual studio enter. tainment, besides innumerable tens and dinmemorable, and are all now counted among the things that were.

The Washington party returned in time for

Mrs. Astor's ball and were brimful of fem and gossip, having had their gowns torn into strips in the crush at the Carroll ball, and baving succeeded, even beyond their expectations, in making Washington belies jenious at the sousation they created. They had break-fasted with "Mavroyeni," dined at the Pauncefotes', had all the diplomats at their feet, and made the acquaintance of every desirable and agreeable man at the capital from the Secre-tary of State down, without being honored with one single introduction from a woman All this was very satisfactory, and tended to mitigate the pain of seeing Miss Willing at her post of honor beside her future mother-in-law. who has now neither son nor daughters left to

give or be given in marriage.

The ball was of course superb, with a wealth of spring blossoms filling the air with fragrance and with cotilion favors that rejoiced the hearts of those who sleep better after a dancing function if every table and chair in their bedrooms is stewn with useless baubles. Mrs. Astor gives another large dinner to her son and his flancée before the latter returns to her native city, preparatory to her marriage, which will take place at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 17th. Aspecial train of unlimited length is to convey the New York friends of the young couple to the City of Brotherly Love, and the ushers are all to be Kriekerbooker Club men. of good form, high fashion, and Dutch origin.

Mr. Harry Cannon, who has led so many germans this winter, and was engaged to dance or to conduct at all the remaining bails of the season, met with an unfortunate accident in his studio on Thursday last, which, while it awakened much compassionate interest among his guests on Friday afternoon, will seriously interfere with his pleasure and usefulness during the remainder of the winter. In attempting to remove a screen, upon the panels of which he has been for some time executing some very beautiful groups in bas relief, it fell upon his foot, badly spraining the ankle, and at the same time destroying two of the life-size figures upon which he has been so long at work. The reception was none the less crowded on this account. The Japanese contortionists from the Eden Musée were on hand to entertain the guests, and the flowers, music, and a general outpouring of sympathy over the host's misfortune made it one of the most lively tass of the season.

The discussion of two newly announced en-

gagements contributed largely to the feast of reason and the flow of soul, as both were rather aprung upon the gay world. Miss Langdon has been so long celebrated as beauty and an heiress that her friends had quietly accepted her apparent preference for a single life, and had ceased to speculate upon her chances of marrying. She is the greatgranddaughter of the first John Jacob Astor. from whose many millions her handsome fortune comes by direct inheritance, while her dark and striking beauty is derived from her father. Eugene Langdon, and from her mother' family, who are all graceful, gracious, and beautiful women. Mr. Royal Phelps Carro also has a fair share of the good things of this life, and it is rather pleasant to know that this well-endowed young couple are united in their that they have upon new friends in a new home and in a strange country.

The other engagement that of Miss Ethal Forbes-Leith to Capt. Charles Burn of the Royal Dragoons, took place before her return to this country, and came rather in the nature of a surprise to the young fellows who have flocked around the handsome débutante under the impression that she was still fancy free.
All sorts of nice things are said about Capt. Burn by Englishmen on this side who know him, among others that he has the sobriquet of "Adonis" in all swell London drawing

rooms and country houses. Besides Miss Willing's and Miss Langdon's no other notable engagements are reported as the outcome of the present season. The fact is, that owing to the prevailing expensive style of living only a few rich young men can afford to maintain as wives the girls they meet in society, and many of these find among the married belies that companionship and symnathy for which alc

are led to commit matrimony.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Jennie Borrows and Mr. N. L. McCready, on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock, in Grace Church to be followed by a reception at the house of

Mr. Borrowe in Seventeenth street.

Dinners and luncheons have been going on every day during the week for Miss William and Mr. Astor. Mrs. Van Bensselser Gruger gave a dinner of fourteen for them on Tues-day, and on the 6th Mr. Harry Cannon will entertain them with a dinner and theatre party, the guests being Miss Chapman, Miss Harr and several other young girls who started with Miss Willing in the great "see for matrimonial honors, but whom she has rather distanced."

Tuxedo Park was well represented at the marriage of Miss Carley and Mr. Oliver Harri-man on Wednesday, and the sunlight streamed through the richly colored windows of St. Thomas's church upon a gay and feetive throng of pretty women, showy bonnets, and good-looking, well-dressed men. The bride turned from the altar with a look of beaming happiness on their faces pleasant to see,

General regret was felt and expressed when the cotilion ended at Mrs. Webb's and Mrs. Twombly's last reception on Thursday even ing. These entertainments were somewhat of an experiment, and they have been delightful from first to last. A great part of their charms has been due to the hostesses, who have made their guests perfectly at home, provid-ing the best music for those who could enjoy it. dancing for the young and giddy, and bundant space with fairy-like arrangements and decorations for all.

A large detachment of society women, most were of the younger married set, persuaded fathers, brothers, and husbands to escort them to the Madison Square Garden on Friday night to see the Carmenoits ball. What they saw to enliven, amuse, or improve them it would be difficult to say. Barnum's circus would have been an infinitely better show than the much-talked-of procession, but if they enjoyed a crush and struggle such as few of them had probably ever been subjected to before, it was certainly provided for them of a kind and to an extent that made even gentlemen pull themselves to-gether with expressions of disgust when they resched their boxes. It might have been pleasant, too, to see their husbands robbed to the extent of \$6 for a hat check and \$10 for a glass of champagne, but if it were, even that amount of diversion might have been obtained elsewhere without so much preliminary pushing. crowding. and unpleasant contact. A masked ball, where at least their faces are hidden. gives a better opportunity for refined women to acquaint themselves with scenes of this kind if they desire such an education.

Among the passengers who are booked for the Teutonic outward bound, on Feb. 11, are the Hon. James Otis and his daughter, who are going to spend a few months with Mrs. George Munroe in Paris. Mr. and Miss Oils are now at the Brevoort House.

Next week will be full of gayeties and entersinments. Two more large balls are due beore Ash Wednesday-the last Assembly and Patriarchs', there are to be dances at Mrs. Havemeyer's, Mrs. Goodridge's, and Mrs. Gerry's, a large musicale like Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's at Mrs. Havemeyer's, and dinners. luncheons, and theatre parties of libitum. Lent will, therefore, find the gay world in an admirable condition for prostration, nervous or otherwise, and its calming influences will be wel-

comed by mothers and chaperons at least.